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④ Sheet for forming sleeve and process for producing the same.

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## Description

The present invention relates to a sheet for forming a sleeve to be used as a protective cover for a fragile article, such as a glass bottle.

5    Fragile articles, such as glass bottles, have been protected by covering the outer surface thereof with a sleeve comprising a shrinkable synthetic resin; applying heat to heat-shrink the sheet so as to form a covering tightly connected to the outer surface of the article.

As shrinkable sheets for forming such a sleeve, foamed polystyrene resins have been used (see, for example, U.S. Patent 3,760,968). With such polystyrene sheets, sleeves with good shock-absorbing properties can be obtained. However, such sleeves have a poor surface smoothness and printability and the surface thereof is susceptible to scratches. Further, glass bottles covered with a sleeve of heat-shrunk polystyrene resins have poor surface slippage properties so that, when continuously transported by a vibration conveyor or the like, they may not move smoothly and, in fact, may come to a halt.

Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide a sheet for forming a sleeve which is not only free from such disadvantages, but also has excellent printability and surface smoothness.

15    On the other hand, in cases where heat-shrinkable sheets are applied to glass bottles for filling pressurized liquids, such as a carbonated beverage, it is important from the standpoint of safety to prevent the scattering of glass fragments upon the bursting thereof.

Various known protective sleeves of synthetic resin sheets have been used and subjected to a bottle 20 bursting test, using the Japanese Industrial Standard S-2306 (Method of Fragment Retention Test for Carbonated Beverage Bottles) as a criterion of safety. As a result, it has been found that the bursting safety of such bottles (i.e. scattering of fragments) has an interrelationship with the tensile strength and elongation of the sheets employed as a protective cover.

More specifically, sleeve-forming sheets which satisfactorily pass the above bursting test are limited to 25 only those having a tensile strength and elongation within a certain range, as shown in Figure 5. Figure 5 illustrates the results of the above bursting test, in which the axes indicate tensile strength and elongation of the sheets (measured in the peripheral direction thereof). It has also been found that sleeves made of sheets having a tensile strength or elongation smaller than a certain value fail to satisfactorily pass the test without exception. Also it has been found that sleeves made of sheets having a tensile strength or 30 elongation exceeding a certain value may be quite dangerous, because when a bottle covered with such a sleeve bursts, fragments are scattered like shells in the axial direction of the bottle.

In the above-described tests, 300 ml glass bottles for carbonated beverages (weight: 170 g) were used. The tests were carried out in accordance with Japanese Industrial Standard S-2306 wherein the bottles were charged with an inner pressure of 4.0 to 4.5 Kg/cm<sup>2</sup> and dropped by a height of 75 cm at a temperature 35 of 25°C. The tensile strength and elongation were measured on samples having a width of 10 mm and a length of 40 mm cut from the sleeves in the peripheral direction of the bottles.

Of the variety of synthetic resin sheets currently in practical use for shrinkable sleeves, polyvinyl chloride sheets, stretched polystyrene sheets, etc. can satisfy the requirements necessary to stand the above-described test.

40    In addition to the above-described bursting safety, protective sleeves are required to have good durability against vibrations and shocks which result, for example, during transportation of the bottles. However, the previously known sheets, including polyvinyl chloride and polystyrene sheets, are inferior in their ability to protect glass bottles against external forces and/or have inferior shock-absorbing properties. Furthermore, polyvinyl chloride and stretched polyethylene sheets are also inferior in shrink-covering 45 characteristics and the overall strengths thereof during use.

On the contrary, the foamed polystyrene sheets disclosed in U.S. Patent 3,760,968 have excellent shock-absorbing properties but have insufficient tensile strengths and elongations. The sheets, therefore, are inferior in safety upon bursting and lack practicability.

US-A-30 805 describes an improved package for glass containers comprising a laminate composed 50 of two polyolefin layers, said laminate having different shrinkage rates in different directions. The reference teaches away from the use of polystyrene which is believed to be too brittle, easy tearing and to possess poor glass retention (col. 2, lines 39 et seq.).

Accordingly, it is another object of the present invention to provide a sheet for forming a sleeve which has both superior shock-absorbing properties and bursting safety, as well as having good shrink-covering 55 properties.

### Summary of the invention

The present invention relates to a laminate for a sleeve used as a protective cover for a fragile article such as a glass bottle. The laminate has a specific shrinkage rate and comprises: (1) a foamed polystyrene film, and (2) a shrinkable film of non-foamed polystyrene, wherein the shrinkage rate of film (1) is greater 60 than that of film (2) and the surface skin layer of film (1) is thicker on its surface opposite film (2). The present invention also relates to a process of making such a laminate.

### Brief description of the drawings

65    Figure 1 is a cross-sectional view of a laminated sheet of the present invention;

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Figure 2 is a cross-sectional view illustrating an example of an apparatus for producing a laminated sheet in accordance with this invention;

Figure 3 is a perspective illustration of a sleeve;

Figure 4 is a cross-sectional view illustrating how a sleeve is used; and

5 Figure 5 is a graph illustrating usability of a sleeve material.

### Detailed description of the invention

The present invention provides a laminated sheet for forming a sleeve comprising a laminate (hereinafter referred to as the "laminate") of a shrinkable foamed polystyrene film or sheet and a 10 shrinkable non-foamed polystyrene film, wherein the foamed sheet has a rate of shrinkage greater than that of the non-foamed film. Also the surface skin layer of the foamed polystyrene is thicker on the side thereof opposite the non-foamed film. The laminate (or laminated sheet) has a shrinkage rate of 60% or less in the direction of its flow (longitudinally) and a rate of shrinkage of 10% or less in the direction of its width (transversely), the longitudinal or lengthwise shrinkage rate being greater than the transverse or 15 widthwise shrinking rate. Further, the laminate is bonded at both lengthwise ends so that the foamed sheet faces the inside of the sleeve.

The present invention includes a process for producing the laminate for forming a sleeve, which comprises concurrently extruding a foamed polystyrene film and a non-foamed polystyrene film to form the laminate and cooling the thus formed laminate wherein the foamed polystyrene film side of the 20 laminate is cooled more quickly than the non-foamed polystyrene film side. This process results in the laminate having a shrinkage for the foamed film greater than that of the non-foamed film so that the surface skin layer of the foamed polystyrene film is thicker on the side of the foamed film opposite the non-foamed film. The process of the present invention includes stretching, either after or concurrently with the cooling of the laminate, whereby the stretching is effected at different degrees in the longitudinal 25 direction and in the transverse direction, respectively, so as to attain a shrinkage rate of 60% or less in the longitudinal direction and a rate of shrinkage of 10% or less in the transverse direction, wherein the longitudinal shrinkage rate is greater than that transverse shrinkage rate.

In this specification, the term "surface skin layer" has the following meaning: The surface of the laminate is cooled immediately after extrusion thereof to effect a stretching. At this time, the inside of the 30 foamed polystyrene film has well developed foams, whereas its surface layers have foams insufficiently developed due to the cooling as described above. As a result, the foamed polystyrene film has large foams in its inside and no or only small foams in its surface layers so that the size of foams in its cross-section are different. The layers having no or small foams are hereby designated as "surface skin layer".

With reference to the drawings, an embodiment of the present invention will hereinafter be described. 35 Sleeve-forming laminate (S) comprises a shrinkable foamed polystyrene film (1) and a shrinkable non-foamed polystyrene film (2). Both the film (1) and film (2) are shrinkable by heat.

The shrinking property of said film (1) and film (2) is provided by stretching the films after their co-extrusion. The strength and the shrinkage rate can vary depending on conditions of shaping, including the rate of the stretching and the composition of resins used. As to the foamed film (1), the thickness of its 40 surface skin layers formed on both surfaces thereof varies with the conditions of cooling upon its shaping. The sleeve-foaming laminate (S) according to the invention can, therefore, be produced by appropriately selecting the shaping conditions, the compositions of resins to be used and the like.

Examples of polystyrene resins to be used for the production of foamed film (1) are polystyrene polymers obtainable by polymerization of aromatic vinyl monomers, such as styrene vinyltoluene, 45 isopropylstyrene,  $\alpha$ -methylstyrene, nuclear methyl styrenes, chlorostyrene and t-butylstyrene, and styrene copolymers containing more than 50% by weight of styrene residues can be obtained by copolymerizing a styrene monomer and another monomer, such as, for example, 1,3-butadiene, alkyl acrylates (e.g., butyl acrylate, ethyl acrylate, 2-ethylhexyl acrylate, etc.), alkyl methacrylates (e.g., methyl methacrylate, butyl methacrylate, 2-ethylhexyl methacrylate, etc.), acrylonitrile, vinyl acetate,  $\alpha$ -methylethylene, 50 divinylbenzene, dimethyl maleate, and diethyl maleate. These styrene resins are mixed with a foaming agent and then subjected to heating to form foamed polystyrene film (1). Examples of foaming agents usable in the present invention are: fatty hydrocarbons, such as propane, butane, isobutane, pentane, neopentane, isopentane, hexane and butadiene; alicyclic hydrocarbons such as cyclobutane, cyclopentane and cyclohexane; and halogenated hydrocarbons, such as methyl chloride, methylene chloride, 55 dichlorofluoromethane, trichlorofluoromethane, dichlorodifluoromethane. The foaming agent may be used in an amount of from 0.1 to 0.7 moles, preferably from 0.2 to 0.5 moles, per Kg of said foamed sheet or film. The thickness of said foamed film may be from 0.1 to 1 mm. If the thickness thereof is less than 0.1 mm, insufficient shock-absorbing properties may result. If the thickness thereof is more than 1 mm, the film cannot be handled in the form of a roll because of an undesirable winding difficulty.

60 For the non-foamed film (2), the styrene resins used for the foamed sheet (1) can be used. The non-foamed film (2) may additionally include a rubber, such as butadiene and butene rubbers. The use of such a rubber makes it possible to arbitrarily control the stretching of non-foamed film (2) after its co-extrusion with the foamed film (1).

In the present invention, there must be a difference between the shrinkage rate of the non-foamed film 65 (2) and that of the foamed film (1). If a laminate sheet of a foamed film (1) and a non-foamed film (2) with

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identical shrinkage rates is used for forming a sleeve of a bottle, cracks may be generated in the non-foamed film (2) upon heat-shrinking thereof. In order to prevent the generation of cracks, the non-foamed film (2) must have a shrinkage rate smaller than that of the foamed film (1). It can therefore be advantageous to incorporate the above-described rubbers into the non-foamed film (2) so as to control its

5 stretching.

The amount of rubbers to be included in the non-foamed film (2) may be less than 30% by weight, preferably from 2 to 25% by weight. If it exceeds 30% by weight, the film (2) may be undesirably attacked by a solvent contained in printing inks when subjected to printing. The non-foamed film may further include a pigment, such as titanium white so as to provide a decreased rate of transmittance, an increased

10 rate of reflection, improved gloss of luster of its surface and an enhanced printability. The amount of pigments to be used is preferably less than 5% by weight.

15 The thickness of the non-foamed film (2) may be within the range of from 2 to 160 µm. If the thickness thereof is less than 2 µm, it may not have sufficient strength so that scratches may be generated during printing and, if the thickness thereof is more than 160 µm, the film may undesirably have an inferior windability.

20 When shrinkable laminate comprising the foamed film and non-foamed film is printed, the outer surface of the non-foamed film may be partly attacked by solvents contained in printing inks. When such laminate is used to form a sleeve and shrunk to cover a glass bottle or a like article, small cracks may be generated on the printed surface of the film over the lapse of time or due to changes in atmospheric temperature. The above disadvantage can be avoided by imparting an improved solvent resistance to the non-foamed polystyrene resin layer by incorporating polyethylene waxes therein.

25 The non-foamed film (2) may include 0.03 to 6.0% by weight of polyethylene waxes based on the weight of said styrene resins. If the amount is less than 0.03%, insufficient solvent resistance will result. If the amount is more than 6.0% by weight, the surface property of the film will deteriorate, undesirably resulting in an inferior printability. Most effective results can be attained when the waxes are used in an amount of from 0.03 to 4.0% by weight.

30 Polyethylene waxes which can be used in the present invention are low molecular polymers of polyethylenes produced either by polymerization of ethylene or by pyrolysis of polyethylenes. The molecular weight of polyethylene waxes may be from 500 to 15,000, preferably from 1,000 to 10,000. Polyethylene waxes having a molecular weight less than 1,000 have an undesirably low drop point (which is indicative of softening point (ASTM D5662)), so that decrease in the extrusion efficiency of the screw in the extruder may result upon extrusion of the film. Therefore, low molecular weight polyethylene waxes cannot be incorporated into the resin in an effective amount. On the contrary, polyethylene waxes having a molecular weight above 10,000 have an undesirably high drop point and, therefore, cannot be sufficiently admixed with the resin. The above-described range of molecular weight corresponds to the drop point of from about 60 to about 150°C. Polyethylene waxes having a drop point of from 90 to 150°C are preferable.

35 The non-foamed film (2) may further comprise a polyolefin resin in an amount of not less than 10%. In cases where the sleeve-forming sheet or laminate of the present invention is printed, an expansion may result in its planar direction (widthwise and lengthwise) each time it passes through the printing rollers because of the compression caused by the rollers in the direction of thickness of the sheet. This causes no problems in cases of mono-color printing. However, in cases of multi-color printing, this phenomenon results in undesirable shears in color. For example, it has been observed that when a sleeve-forming sheet according to the present invention with a thickness of 0.35 mm (of which the thickness of the non-foamed film is 15 µm) and a width of 930 mm is subjected to a four-color printing, its width is expanded by 1.4 mm by the first printing, 0.4 mm by the second printing, and 2 mm in total at the completion of the four-color printing.

40 In order to prevent such shears in color, it is possible to use printing plates having different sizes corresponding to the expansion of the sheet. However, preparation of such printing plates can be troublesome and costly, since the expansion of the sheet has to be measured and the printing plates must be resized each time the quality of the sheet is altered.

45 Alternatively, in the present invention, the above-described disadvantage can be avoided by compressing the sheet prior to printing. More specifically, the sleeve-forming sheet or laminate according to the invention may be passed through a pair of rollers having a predetermined gap, thereby compressing the sheet or laminate by 3 to 30% in the direction of its thickness and causing its width to be slightly expanded. The gap between the compression rollers may be 93 to 50% of the original thickness of the laminated sleeve-forming sheet. This results in the formation of a laminated sheet having a thickness reduced by 5 to 35%, which is measured immediately after its passing through the compression rollers. The thickness of the laminated sheet will eventually increase by its restoring force to give a sheet suited for printing compressed by 3 to 30% in the direction of its thickness.

50 If the compression rate or reduced thickness is less than 3%, the enlargement during printing may not be satisfactorily prevented. If it is more than 30%, ripples or folds may be generated on the surface of the laminated sheet during the compression. The compression rollers can be used at an elevated temperature, so that heating can be effected along with the compression. Examples of suitable compression rollers include hot rollers having a diameter of 100 mm, and a pair of rollers both of which have a diameter of 200 mm.

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The thus prepared pre-compressed sleeve forming sheet or laminate, when subjected to printing, will hardly be further compressed or expanded in its planar direction since it has been sufficiently compressed in advance. Accordingly, when the pre-compressed sleeve-forming sheet according to the present invention is used, it will no longer be necessary, even in multi-color printing, to adjust the dimensions of the printing plates prior to printing. Therefore, printing plates having identical dimensions can be used for each color.

In the present invention, the foamed polystyrene used for foaming the foamed film (1) may be additionally incorporated with rubbers in order to enhance the bursting safety thereof. Examples of such rubbers include those prepared from butadiene. The amount of rubbers to be incorporated may be from 0.5 to 25% by weight, preferably from 0.5 to 15% by weight based on the total weight of the foamed film (1). The incorporation of such rubbers into the foamed sheet can contribute to the physical characteristics thereof, in particular, to the control of tensile strength and elongation. If the content of such rubbers exceeds 25% by weight, it is difficult to obtain sufficient shrinkability by stretching the step and the resulting sleeve will not exhibit sufficient shrink-covering properties.

Furthermore, the foamed film (1) and/or non-foamed film (2) according to the present invention may additionally include therein 0.01 to 3% by weight of plasticizers having a solubility parameter (SP) value of from 8 to 11. With incorporation of such plasticizers, the adhesion between the foamed film (1) and the non-foamed film (2) can be markedly improved because of the solvent effect of the plasticizers against polystyrene resins. The use of a plasticizer may also be useful to shorten the bonding time for the bonding of both ends of the laminated sheet when forming the sleeve. As described above, the SP value of plasticizers to be incorporated in the sheet of the invention is preferably from 8 to 11.0. This is because polystyrene resins used for the foamed film (1) and the non-foamed film (1) have an SP value of around 9.1.

Examples of plasticizers which can be used in the present invention include phthalates, such as diethyl phthalate (SP value: 9.0—10.0), dibutyl phthalate (9.4), di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (9.0), dimethyl phthalate (10.5—10.7), dipropyl phthalate (9.75), diisooctyl phthalate (9.6), butylbenzyl phthalate (9.8), di-n-hexyl phthalate (9.1), dialphanyl phthalate (9.0) and dibutoxyethyl phthalate (8.0); esters of fatty acids, such as dioctyl adipate (8.6), dibutyl sebacate (9.2), butyl oleate (9.0) and dialphanyl sebacate (8.3); phosphoric esters, such as tricresyl phosphate (9.7) and triphenyl phosphate (10.5); ethylphthalyl ethyl glycolate (10.2); butylphthalyl butyl glycolate and the like.

If the amount of the plasticizer used exceeds 3% by weight, the adjustment of viscosity of the resins, when forming the laminated sheet by extrusion, may become difficult. This results in the generation of unevenness when stretching of the sleeve-forming sheet or laminate. If the amount is less than 0.01% by weight, no effective results, i.e., no sufficient lamination of the foamed film (1) and non-foamed film (2), can be obtained.

The incorporation of plasticizers can, therefore, be effective for preventing the foamed film (1) and non-foamed film (2) from peeling apart or separating when the sleeve-forming sheet (S) is shrunk onto bottles to form coverings when using the bottles which are covered with the laminated sheet (or sleeve) and, in particular, when washing the covered bottles by means of pressurized water.

In order to enhance the bursting safety of the bottles, there may be preferably used a sleeve-forming sheet having a tensile strength of from 1.5 to 7 Kg and an elongation of 13% or more, measured by Tensilon (registered trademark) Tensile Tester (manufactured by Toyo Sokki Co., Ltd) on samples cut along the flow or longitudinal direction in a dumbbell shape of 10 mm (width)×40 mm (length).

As described hereinabove, the sleeve-forming sheet (S) can be prepared by concurrently extruding the foamed film (1) and the non-foamed film (2). An example of apparatus to be used for the production is shown in Figure 2.

The apparatus is provided with an extruder (3) for foamed film (1) and an extruder (4) for non-foamed film (2). Molten resins extruded from the respective extruders meet at meeting zone (5), whereby the resin for forming the non-foamed film (2) encircles the resin for forming the foamed film (1). The combined flow of the resins progresses to a die head (6) having an annular slit for inflation shaping. The temperatures of the resins are set and/or maintained so that the resins have an identical viscosity at their melting point. This temperature control is necessary to maintain the ratio of the extruded resins as constant as possible so that the ratio of thickness between the foamed film (1) and the non-foamed film (2) can be controlled to a predetermined value in the laminated sheet formed therefrom.

The combined resins are extruded from the die head (6) in the shape of a double layered cylinder and then inflated into a shape of double layered envelope with the foamed sheet (1) on the inside and the non-foamed film on the outside thereof. Cooling is effected only on the inner side of foamed film (1) by means of cooling air from an air injector (7) or the like. By air cooling, the resins are solidified to form a laminated sheet consisting of foamed film (1) and non-foamed film (2). At the same time, the laminated sheet is stretched at a predetermined rate by being pulled forwardly along the outer surface of a plug (8), thus forming a shrinkable sleeve-forming sheet or laminate (S).

The air cooling may also be effected by means of air injectors provided on both sides of the cylindrical resin sheet wherein the amount of cooling air can be adjusted so that the inner surface of the laminate (the side of the foamed film) can be cooled more quickly than the outer surface of the laminate (the side of the non-foamed film), thereby providing the same effect as above.

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The stretching rate of the laminated sheet is controlled by the pull-up speed and blow-up ratio, which is determined by the ratio between the aperture of the die head (6) and the external diameter of the plug (8). The shrinkage rate of the sheet (S) in the directions of its flow and width is also determined in accordance with the above-described shrinkage rate.

5 The blow-up ratio is preferably in the range of 1.5 to 3.0. If it is less than 1.5, the sheet (S) may not shrink, but may even expand in the direction of its width. If it is more than 3, the sheet (S) will shrink to an extent not suitable for covering a glass bottle or a like article.

In the sleeve-forming sheet (S) produced in the above-described manner, the foamed film (1) can exhibit a greater rate of shrinkage than that of the non-foamed film (2) since the former is stretched under greater cooling than the latter. Further, in the foamed film per se, the surface skin layer formed on the side (11), which is not laminated with the film (2) and hence directly cooled with the air, is thicker than the skin surface layer formed on side (10), which is laminated to the film (2) and hence cooled indirectly. The side (11) of the foamed sheet (1), therefore, has a larger shrinkage rate than the side (10).

10 In the production of the sheet (S) according to the invention, the pulling speed, blow-up ratio and the stretching rate in the directions of its flow and width are so controlled that the resulting sheet (S) will have a rate of shrinkage of 60% or less in the direction of its flow (longitudinally) and a rate of shrinkage of 10% or less in the direction of its width (transversely) wherein the longitudinal shrinkage rate is greater than the transverse shrinkage rate.

15 It is noted that when the laminate of the present invention is formed into a sleeve, it is possible that its length in the direction of its flow (longitudinal) may be less than its width. Accordingly, the term "longitudinal" (or direction of flow) is equivalent to peripheral when a sleeve is so formed.

20 The foamed film (1) in the sleeve-forming sheet (S) contains remaining gases originated from the foaming agent, in an amount of not more than 0.3 mol/Kg at the time of heat-shrinkage. This is required to prevent peeling or separating and to prevent the generation of cracks in prints formed on the surface of the non-foamed film (2). The content of the remaining gas gradually decreases with the lapse of time after the production of the sheet. It is also possible, however, to adjust the content of the remaining gas intentionally, e.g., by use of hot rollers.

25 The thus foamed sleeve-forming sheet or laminate (S) may be, if desired, printed or the like and then cut to a desired length to form a cylindrical sleeve (A). In preparing sleeve (A), the sheet (S) is wound into the shape of a cylinder with the foamed film (1) on the inside thereof and the flow or longitudinal direction of the sheet (S) coincided with the peripheral or circumferential direction of the sleeve (A), and the flow ends of the sheet (S), which may overlap slightly, are bonded by means of hot seal or similar method (Figure 3).

30 The sleeve (A) is placed over a glass bottle (G) and then heat-shrunk to form a cover tightly contacted with the bottle (G) as shown in Figure 4.

35 The sleeve (A), when shrunk in its peripheral direction, becomes thicker in the direction of its thickness. If this thickening is extremely large, bumps or waves may be formed and cracks may be generated on the printed surface of the sleeve (A) because of the difference in the shrinkage rate between the film (1) and film (2). Therefore, the size of the sleeve (A) relative to that of glass bottle (G) must be adjusted so that the sleeve, after heat shrinking, is less than two times that of its original thickness. With respect to the tightness and appearance of the shrunken protective cover, the best results can be obtained when the sleeve (A) is of a size that there is a gap of about 1 mm between the bottle (G) and the sleeve (A) before the shrinkage thereof. The sleeve (A) of the invention can be used to protect not only glass bottles but also other fragile articles made of glass, china or the like.

40 In the following examples, 1 Kg/cm<sup>2</sup> is about 0.98 bar and 1 kg force is about 9.8 N.

### Example 1

#### (1) Extruder

45 In an apparatus such as that shown in Figure 2, two extruders, each having a screw size of 90 mm, were used to effect a concurrent extrusion by the circular plug method, using a die having a diameter of 75 mm (slit width: 0.4 mm) and a plug having a diameter of 145 mm (which corresponds to a blow-up ratio of 1.93).

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**(2) Composition**

	(a) Non-foamed film: Polystyrene	(Parts by weight) 71.4
5	Styrene-butadiene copolymer (butadiene content 6%)	23.8
	Titanium white	4.8
10	(b) Foamed film: Polystyrene	100 parts
	Butane	0.345 mol (per Kg of polystyrene)

**15 (3) Process**

The above-described resin (a) was melt-blended in extruder (4) and the above-described resin (b) was melt-blended in extruder (3). The resins progressed to the meeting zone or point (5), at which point resin (b) was covered with resin (a). At the meeting zone, resin (a) has a temperature of 181°C and resin (b) 170°C.

20 Resins (a) and (b), after being layered at the meeting zone (5), were extruded through die (6) into the shape of a cylinder and pulled at a rate of 16 mm/min along the surface of plug (8), whereby both cooling and stretching of the resins were effected.

The air pressure used for cooling was as follows:

25	Against foamed sheet:	14,711 Pa (1,500 mmAq)	17,653 Pa (1,800 mmAq)
			or
	Against non-foamed sheet:	1,471 Pa (150 mmAq)	0 Pa (0 mmAq)

30 The sheet was cut open and then passed through hot rollers (diameter: 100 mm) having a surface temperature of 92°C to form a sleeve-forming sheet (S).

### 4. Characteristics of sleeve-forming sheet

35	Thickness:	0.35 mm (non-foamed film: 15 µm)
	Amount of remaining gases:	0.22 mol/Kg
40	Rate of shrinkage*:	Flow direction... 45%
		Width direction... 2%
45	Transmittance**:	Not more than 40%

Notes:

\* Heated for 12 seconds in an oven of 130°C

\*\* Against visible light having wavelength of from 380 to 770 nm.

50 The resultant sleeve-forming sheet (S) was printed using a printing ink ordinarily used for foamed polystyrene sheets. Excellent print surfaces were obtained.

The resultant sleeve-forming sheet was bonded along the ends in its flow direction to form a sleeve (A). This sleeve was placed over a glass bottle preheated at a temperature of 68°C and then heated in an oven for 10 seconds at a temperature of 160°C to effect heat-shrinking. The thus formed shrunken sleeve was capable of providing the glass bottle with an excellent protective cover which, at the same time, had an excellent appearance and surface slippage property.

**Example 2**

60 The sleeve-forming sheet obtained in Example 1 was passed through a pair of rollers (diameter 200 mm, each) having a gap of 0.2 mm and heated at a temperature of 87°C. After this compression treatment, the thickness of the sheet was 0.26 mm, and the compression ratio was 25.7%.

The resultant sheet had a remaining gas content (due to the foaming agent) of 0.22 mol/Kg (which was, therefore, 6 times in expansion). The sheet had a rate of shrinkage of 45% in its flow direction and 2% in the direction of its width (measured by heating in it an oven of 130°C for 12 seconds). The transmittance of the sheet was 40% or less against visible light having a wavelength of 380 to 770 nm.

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The resultant sheet exhibited 0.2 mm enlargement in its widthwise direction when subjected to two-color printing, but no further enlargement when subjected to four-color printing and six-color printing. This means that the sheet possesses excellent printability when printed by a multi-color printing such that no shears or discrepancies in printed colors occur.

5 For comparison, when the sleeve-forming sheet obtained in Example 1 was passed through a pair of rollers (diameter: 220 mm) having a gap of 0.28 mm (compression ratio: 3%), the sheet exhibited 0.5 mm enlargement when subjected to two-color printing and further 0.1 mm enlargement when subjected to four-color printing. However, no further enlargement was observed when subjected to six-color printing.  
 10 On the other hand, the sheet with the compression ratio of 35% exhibited compression ratio of 25.7%, but showed on its surface ripples due to excessive compression.

The above sheet and a similar sheet not containing any rubber in the non-foamed film were tested with respect to their tensile strength. The following results were obtained, as shown in Table I.

	TABLE I		Compressed (compression ratio: 27.7%)	
	Non-compressed Original sheet	Printed sheet	Original sheet	Printed sheet
20 Non-rubber-containing sheet	—	Shear in printing generated	0.55 Kg	0.44 Kg
25 Rubber-containing sheet (1.5% of butadiene rubber)	—	—	1.05 Kg	0.91 Kg

Notes:

Test Sample Used: Thickness: 0.35 mm  
 Size: 10 mm (width)×45 mm (length)  
 (Dumbbell shape)

Test Conditions: Samples were expanded at a rate of 1 mm/min, and the tensile strength at which cracks were generated is shown in Table I, (Average value of 5 points along the direction of width)

As is seen from the above Table I, shears in printing can be prevented by means of compression and also the generation of warp and cracks can be prevented by the incorporation of rubber into the composition of the non-foamed film.

45 Example 3  
 Sleeve-forming sheets were prepared in a similar manner as in Example 1, with the exception that the compositions (a) for the non-foamed film consist of:

	(Parts by weight)
50 Polystyrene	83.3
Styrene-butadiene, copolymer containing 6% of butadiene	11.9
55 Titanium white	4.8

and a polyethylene wax (PE Wax) in varying amounts.

The sheets were subjected to various tests, including printing tests, using a printing ink having the following composition:

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		(By weight)
	Alcohol	40%
5	Toluene	12%
	Ethyl acetate	6%
	Pigment	20%
10	Acrylic resin	15%
	Fiber resin	7%

The generation of cracks due to attack by the solvent contained in the printing ink was observed. The  
15 results of this test and other tests are shown in the following Tables II and III.  
The above tests were conducted by the following procedures:

20 **Tensile test**  
Tester: Tensilon (registered trademark) Tensile Tester (manufactured by Toyo Kokki Co., Ltd.)  
Sample: 10 mm (width)×40 mm (length) in dumbbell shape.  
Samples were elongated at a rate of 1 mm/min at room temperature.

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TABLE II  
Characteristic of the original sheet

Experiment No.	Amount of PE wax*	Basis weight (g/m <sup>2</sup> )	Thickness (μm)	Shrinking rate%		Elongation (mm)**	Solvent resistance (sec)	Appearance	Printability
				Flow direction	Direction of width				
1	0	87	18	44	3	1.95	10	0	0
2	0.02	85	19	44	3	2.41	12	0	0
3	0.03	85	18	44	3	2.69	15	0	0
4	0.05	85	18	45	3	2.83	16	0	0
5	0.5	84	18	42	3	4.07	20	0	0
6	4.0	83	19	42	3	5.95	26	△	0
7	6.0	84	19	43	3	6.18	27	△	0
8	7.0	85	19	43	3	6.21	28	X uneven	X uneven

\* per 100 parts of polystyrene  
\*\* in the widthwise direction

○=acceptable

△=slightly uneven, but acceptable  
X=uneven and unacceptable.

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TABLE III  
Crack test

Experiment No.	Ordinary temperature	Crack test			Overall rating		
		5°C	-5°C	-20°C	Printability	Crack	Judgment
1	20 days	26 hr.	3 hr.	2 hr.	0	x	NG
2	3 mon.	9 days	3 days	6 hr	0	x	NG
3	>6 mon	>30 days	28 days	20 days	0	o	OK
4	>6 mon	>30 days	>30 days	25 days	0	o	OK
5	>6 mon	>30 days	>30 days	>30 days	0	o	OK
6	>6 mon	>30 days	>30 days	>30 days	0	o	OK
7	>6 mon	>30 days	>30 days	>30 days	0	o	OK
8	>6 mon	>30 days	>30 days	>30 days	x	o	NG

o=acceptable

x=unacceptable

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### Solvent resistance

A solvent (toluene=alcohol=1:1) was dropped onto the surface of a sample by an injector and the sample was untouched until a hole was made therein. The time from the dropping of the solvent to the formation of the hole was measured.

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### Appearance and printability

Ink acceptability and unevenness at the time of printing were observed by the eye.

### Crack test

10 A heat-shrunken cover was formed on a glass bottle and the resulting bottle was kept at a prescribed temperature until cracks were formed on the surface of the cover. The time required for the generation of cracks was measured. In the table, ">30 Days" means that no cracks were observed after 30 days.

It is apparent from the above experiments that no cracks are generated in the printed sleeve when polyethylene wax is incorporated into the non-foamed sheet in an amount in the range of from 0.03 to 6.0 parts.

### Example 4

Sleeve-forming sheets were prepared in the same manner as in Example 1, with the exception of the composition (a) for the non-foamed consisted of:

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	(Parts by weight)
Polystyrene	66.7
25 Styrene-butadiene copolymer (butadiene content: 6%)	28.6
Titanium white	4.7

and between 0.005 to 4 parts by weight of a plasticizer, as shown in Table IV. The results obtained are 30 shown in the following Table IV:

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TABLE VI

Sample	PSP thickness (mm)	Film thickness (μm)	Name	SP value	Amount used (% by weight)	Peel-off strength ( $\times 10^{-2}$ Kg)	Occurrence of peal-off (percent)		Rating	Hot seal Property
							Quality	25		
1	0.4	20	BS	7.5	3	4.5			x	155 9.0
2	do	18	PO	7.5	3.5	4.4	26		x	do 10.0
3	do	19	DP	8.0	0.005	4.9	20		x	do 9.5
4	do	19	DP	8.0	0.01	5.5	5	o	do	8.5
5	do	20	DP	8.0	3.0	7.5	0	o	do	7.5
13	6	do	DOA	8.5	4.0	7.7	—	uneven surface	x	do —
7	do	19	TP	10.5	0.01	5.7	2	o	do	8.0
8	do	18	TP	10.5	3.0	7.9	0	o	do	7.0
9	do	18	TP	10.5	4.0	8.1	—	uneven surface	x	do —
10	do	20	TES	11.9	0.01	4.1	15	x	do	9.0
11	do	20	TES	11.9	3.0	4.8	—	uneven surface	x	do —
12*	do	20	DOP	9.0	0.01	5.8	0	o	do	7.5

\*In Sample 12, plasticizer was incorporated into the foamed sheet

o=acceptable  
x=unacceptable

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In the physical properties of the respective samples in Table IV, the peel-off strength was measured by peeling a test sample of 20 mm (width)×100 mm (length) at a rate of 100 mm/min. The peel-off occurrence was measured by injecting water pressurized at 3 Kg/cm<sup>2</sup> through a nozzle having a diameter of 5 mm onto the surface of test samples identical with the ones used in the above measurement.

5 In Table IV, the following abbreviations were used with regards to plasticizers:

BS:Butyl stearate
PO:Paraffin oil
DP:Dibutoxyethyl phthalate
10 DOA:Diocetyl adipate
TP:Triphenyl phosphate
TES:Toluene ethyl sulfoamide
DOP:D-2-ethylhexyl phthalate

15 As is shown in Table IV, an excellent adhesion and heat seal can be obtained between the foamed sheet and non-foamed film by including 0.01 to 3% by weight of plasticizers having a solubility parameter (SP value) in the range of 8 to 11.0 in the composition of the foamed film and/or non-foamed film.

### Example 5

20 Sleeve-forming sheets were prepared in a similar manner as in Example 1, with the exception that the content of butadiene in the composition (a) for the non-foamed film was varied in an amount of from 3 to 30% by weight and up to 25% by weight of butadiene was additionally included in the composition (b) for the foamed film.

25 The resulting sheets or laminates were printed on the non-foamed film side, cut to an appropriate size and wound in the shape of a slightly-overlapping cylinder with the foamed film facing inside and the flow direction of the sheet coinciding with the peripheral direction of the cylinder. Thereafter, the ends of the sheets in the flow direction were heat sealed to form sleeves. The sleeves were heat shrunk onto pressure-resistant (resistant to a pressure of 21 to 30 Kg/cm<sup>2</sup>) glass bottles filled with carbonated beverages to form coverings therefor.

30 Safety of these covered bottles were evaluated by the bottle-bursting test according to JIS S-2360. The results obtained are shown in the Table V below. The conditions of the test were as follows: Glass bottles (300 ml) were ruptured by an inner pressure of 4.0 to 4.2 Kg/cm<sup>2</sup>. Bottles where more than 95% of the total mass of scattered fragments remained within a radius of 100 cm are considered to have passed this test.

35 As is apparent from Table V, the bottles covered with a laminate having butadiene rubber only in the non-foamed film do not pass the bottle bursting test, whereas the bottles covered with a laminate having butadiene rubber both in the foamed and non-foamed films pass the test.

As described hereinabove, the sleeve-forming sheet produced in accordance with the process of the present invention has the advantages summarized below.

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TABLE V

5	Sample	Content of rubber (percent by weight)		Elongation (%)		Tensile strength (Kg)	Bottle bursting test
		Foamed film	Non-foamed film	Foamed sheet	Laminated sheet		
10	1	0	3	7.3	7.5	3.3	Not passed
15	2	0.5	6	10.2	18.7	3.1	passed
20	3	3	3	11.0	13.2	3.2	do
25	4	3	6	11.2	18.7	2.9	do
30	5	3	9	11.5	19.5	2.8	do
35	6	3	15	12.0	21.3	2.8	do
40	7	3	25	11.9	22.6	2.6	do
	8	6	6	14.6	18.9	2.5	do
	9	6	9	15.0	20.1	2.4	do
	10	6	15	15.1	22.1	2.3	do
	11	9	9	17.5	21.6	2.3	do
	12	9	15	17.1	22.3	2.3	do
	13	15	15	17.6	23.7	2.1	do
	14	25	6	17.3	19.6	2.3	do
	15	25	25	17.9	31.6	1.9	do
	16	25	30	18.2	39.9	1.8	do
	17	30	25	19.8	33.9	1.3	do

The sleeve-forming sheet is a laminate of a shrinkable foamed polystyrene film and a shrinkable non-foamed film. A sleeve formed from the sleeve-forming sheet, therefore, has a smooth and even outer surface consisting of the non-foamed film which has an excellent printability and can therefore be printed with a smaller amount of ink. The film also has excellent strength and scratch resistance. The inner sheet of polystyrene has an excellent shock-absorbing property. Accordingly, the sleeve formed from the sheet of the present invention provides greatly increased protection for bottles so that a bottle having thinner walls can be used along with the sleeve and, hence, the weight of the bottle can be reduced to only about 1/2 that required in the prior art. This also reduces its cost and transportation load. The sleeve formed from the sheet of the invention also has an improved slippage property so that bottles covered with the sleeve can be transported smoothly with lesser friction between the bottles by means of vibration conveyor, chute or the like. Accordingly, no halting or stagnancy occurs in the course of their transportation, unlike the cases of the prior art.

In the sleeve according to the invention, the inner foamed sheet has a greater shrinkage rate than that of outer non-foamed film. Therefore, upon the shrinkage of the sleeve, the inner sheet, which has to shrink in a greater rate than the outer film, can form an intimately close contact with a glass bottle to be covered, thereby leaving no spaces or gaps therebetween. In addition, no waves or folds are formed in the sleeve at the shoulder and bottom portions of the bottles, thus insuring a secured attachment therebetween.

The foamed film *per se* has a thicker surface skin layer on the side which contacts with glass when compared to the side laminated with the non-foamed film. This aspect of the foamed film improves its coherence with the glass bottle and its shrinkage property.

Moreover, in the present invention, the laminated sheet as a whole has a greater shrinkage rate in the direction of its flow than in the direction of its width. The sleeve is formed from the laminated sheet by winding it into a cylindrical form with its flow direction coinciding with the peripheral direction of the

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sleeve, followed by bonding the respective ends thereof together. As a result, the sleeve, when shrunk onto the surface of a bottle, shrinks mainly in its peripheral direction with almost no shrinking in its axial direction, thereby insuring that a bottle will be covered over any prescribed portions thereof.

In accordance with the present invention, the sleeve-forming sheet can be produced quite efficiently by means of a concurrent extrusion, whereby the above-described differences in the rate of shrinkage, as well as in the thickness of surface skin layers, can be readily provided by cooling the two sides of the sheet at different rates. In addition, a greater difference in the rate of shrinkage between the foamed film and the non-foamed film can also be insured by the addition of a rubber thereto.

The process of the present invention has the advantage that all steps, including the adjustment of rate of stretching in the direction of flow and width of the sheet, can be carried out in a continuous manner with high efficiency and low production costs.

### Claims

1. A sleeve comprising a laminated sheet (S) having two films, said laminated sheet having a different shrinkage rate in different directions, characterized in that said films comprise polystyrene, one of the said films (1) being a more highly shrinkable foamed film, and one of said films being a lesser shrinkable non-foamed film (2), said foamed film having a surface skin (11) thicker on its side opposite to that laminated to said non-foamed film;  
flow-direction ends of said laminated sheet (S) being bonded together so that the thicker surface skin of said foamed film (1) faces the interior of said sleeve; and  
said laminated sheet (S) having a flow-direction shrinkage rate of 60% or less and a widthwise shrinkage rate of 10% or less, said flow-direction rate being greater than said widthwise shrinkage rate, the said shrinkage rates being obtainable by heating at 130°C for twelve seconds in an oven.
2. A sleeve as claimed in claim 1 characterised in that said non-foamed film (2) also comprises a rubber in an amount not more than 30% by weight.
3. A sleeve as claimed in claim 1 or 2 characterised in that said non-foamed film (2) also comprises a titanium white in an amount of 5% or less.
4. A sleeve as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 3 characterised in that said non-foamed film (2) also comprises a polyethylene wax in an amount of 0.03 to 6.0% by weight, based on the weight of said polystyrene resin.
5. A sleeve as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4 characterised in that said non-foamed film (2) also comprises a polyolefin resin in an amount of not less than 10%.
6. A sleeve as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 5 characterised in that said foamed polystyrene film (1) also comprises a rubber in an amount of from 0.5 to 25% by weight.
7. A sleeve as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 6 characterised in that at least one of said foamed film (1) and said non-foamed film (2) also comprises 0.01 to 3% by weight of plasticizers having a solubility parameter in the range of 8 to 11.0.
8. A sleeve as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 7 characterised in that said laminated sheet (S) has been compressed by 3 to 30% in the direction of its thickness.
9. A sleeve as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 8 characterised in that said laminated sheet has an elongation of not less than 13% and a longitudinal tensile strength of 1.5-to 7 Kg.
10. A process for producing a sheet (S) for forming a sleeve in which a foamed film (1) and a non-foamed film (2) are concurrently extruded characterized by said foamed film and said non-foamed film being polystyrene films; cooling said foamed film (1) more quickly than said non-foamed film (2), so that said foamed film (1) has a higher shrinkage rate than said non-foamed film (2), and said foamed film (1) has a surface skin layer (11) thicker on its side opposite that laminated to said non-foamed film (2); and stretching the laminated sheet (S) at different rates relative to the flow and widthwise directions of said laminated sheet, so that the resulting flow-direction shrinking rate is greater than the widthwise shrinking rate and is 60% or less and said widthwise shrinking rate is 10% or less, the said shrinkage rates being obtainable by heating at 130°C for twelve seconds in an oven.
11. A laminate comprising a sheet (S) having a foamed film (1) and a non-foamed film (2) characterized by said films comprising polystyrene, said foamed film being more highly shrinkable and said non-foamed film being less shrinkable, by said foamed film having a surface skin (11) thicker on its side opposite that laminated to said non-foamed film; and  
said laminated sheet (S) having a flow-direction shrinkage rate of 60% or less and a widthwise shrinkage rate of 10% or less, said flow-direction shrinkage rate being greater than said widthwise shrinkage rate, the said shrinkage rates being obtainable by heating at 130°C for twelve seconds in an oven.
12. A laminate as claimed in claim 11 further characterised by the flow direction edges of said sheet being bonded together so as to form a sleeve enclosing a glass bottle (G).
13. A laminate as claimed in claim 12 characterised in that the sheet is adhered to the bottle (G) by heat shrinking.

### Patentansprüche

- 65 1. Hülse, umfassend eine laminierte Bahn (S) aus zwei Folien, wobei die laminierte Bahn einen

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unterschiedlichen Schrumpfbetrag in unterschiedlichen Richtungen aufweist, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Folien Polystyrol enthalten, wobei eine der Folien (1) eine höher schrumpfende, geschäumte Folie und eine der Folien eine weniger schrumpfende, nichtgeschäumte Folie (2) darstellt, und die geschäumte Folie eine Oberflächenschicht (11) aufweist, die auf der der mit der nichtgeschäumten Folie laminierten Seite gegenüberliegenden Seite dicker ist, daß die Fließrichtungsenden der laminierten Bahn (S) so zusammengeklebt sind, daß die dickere Oberflächenschicht der geschäumten Folie (1) dem Hülseninneren zugewandt ist, und daß die laminierte Bahn (S) einen Schrumpfbetrag in Fließrichtung von 60 % oder weniger und einen Schrumpfbetrag in der Breite von 10 % oder weniger aufweist, wobei der Fließrichtungsbetrag größer als der Schrumpfbetrag in der Breite ist, und die Schrumpfbeträge durch Erwärmen bei 130°C während einer Dauer von 12 s in einem Ofen erhalten werden.

5. Hülse nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die nichtgeschäumte Folie (2) ebenfalls Gummi in einer Menge von nicht mehr als 30 Gew.% enthält.

6. Hülse nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die nichtgeschäumte Folie (2) ebenfalls Titanweiß in einer Menge von 5 % oder weniger enthält.

10. Hülse nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die nichtgeschäumte Folie (2) ebenfalls ein Polyäthylenwachs in einer Menge von 0,03 bis 6 Gew.%, bezogen auf das Gewicht des Polystyrolharzes, enthält.

15. Hülse nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die nichtgeschäumte Folie (2) ebenfalls ein Polyolefinharz mit einer Menge von nicht weniger als 10 % enthält.

20. Hülse nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 5, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die geschäumte Polystyrolfolie (1) ebenfalls Gummi mit einer Menge von 0,5 bis 25 Gew.% enthält.

25. Hülse nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 7, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die laminierte Bahn (S) in Richtung ihrer Dicke um 3 bis 30 % komprimiert wurde.

30. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer Bahn (S) zur Herstellung einer Hülse, bei dem eine geschäumte Folie (1) und eine nichtgeschäumte Folie (2) fortlaufend extrudiert werden, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die geschäumte Folie und die nichtgeschäumte Folie Polystyrolfolien sind, daß die geschäumte Folie (1) schneller als die nichtgeschäumte Folie (2) abgekühlt wird, so daß die geschäumte Folie (1) einen höheren Schrumpfbetrag als die nichtgeschäumte Folie (2) aufweist, und die geschäumte Folie (1) eine Oberflächenschicht (11) aufweist, die auf der der mit der nichtgeschäumten Folie (2) laminierten Seite gegenüberliegenden Seite dicker ist; und wobei durch Dehnen der laminierten Bahn (S) um unterschiedliche Beträge relativ zur Fließrichtung und zur Breite der laminierten Bahn ein in Fließrichtung größerer Schrumpfbetrag als in Breitenrichtung erreicht wird, der 60 % oder weniger beträgt, wobei der Schrumpfbetrag in Breitenrichtung 10 % oder weniger beträgt, und die Schrumpfbeträge durch Erwärmen bei 130°C bei einer Dauer von 12 s in einem Ofen erhalten werden.

35. 11. Laminat, umfassend eine Bahn (S) mit einer geschäumten Folie (1) und einer nichtgeschäumten Folie (2), dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Folien Polystyrol aufweisen, wobei die geschäumte Folie mehr als die nichtgeschäumte Folie schrumpfen kann, und die geschäumte Folie eine auf der der mit der nichtgeschäumten Folie laminierten Seite gegenüberliegenden Seite dickere Oberflächenschicht (11) aufweist, und daß die laminierte Bahn (S) in Fließrichtung einen Schrumpfbetrag von 60 % oder weniger und in der Breite einen Schrumpfbetrag von 10 % oder weniger aufweist, wobei der Schrumpfbetrag in Fließrichtung größer als der Schrumpfbetrag in Breitenrichtung ist, und die Schrumpfbeträge durch Erwärmen bei 130°C während einer Dauer von 12 s in einem Ofen erhalten werden.

40. 12. Laminat nach Anspruch 11, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Kanten der Folie in Fließrichtung so miteinander verklebt sind, daß eine Hülse zum Umschließen einer Glasflasche (G) gebildet wird.

45. 13. Laminat nach Anspruch 12, dadurch gekennzeichnet daß die Bahn an der Flasche (G) durch Wärmeschrumpfen anhaftet.

### Revendications

55. 1. Manchon comprenant une feuille stratifiée (S) ayant deux films, la feuille stratifiée ayant des taux de retrait différents dans des directions différentes, caractérisé en ce que les films sont formés de polystyrène, l'un des films (1) étant un film relativement rétractable de mousse, et un autre film étant un film (2) relativement moins rétractable ne formant pas de mousse, le film de mousse ayant une peau superficielle (11) plus épaisse du côté opposé à celui qui est lié au film ne formant pas de mousse.

60. les extrémités de la feuille stratifiée (S), dans la direction d'écoulement, étant collées mutuellement afin que la peau superficielle relativement épaisse du film de mousse (1) soit tournée vers l'intérieur du manchon, et

la feuille stratifiée (S) ayant, dans la direction d'écoulement, un taux de retrait inférieur ou égal à 60 %

65. et, en direction transversale, un taux de retrait inférieur ou égal à 10 %, le taux de retrait dans la direction

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d'écoulement étant supérieur au taux de retrait en direction transversale, les taux de retrait pouvant être obtenus par chauffage à 130°C pendant 12 s, dans une étuve.

2. Manchon selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que le film (2) ne formant pas de mousse contient aussi un caoutchouc en quantité ne dépassant pas 30 % en poids.

5 3. Manchon selon l'une des revendications 1 et 2, caractérisé en ce que le film (2) ne formant pas de mousse contient aussi du blanc de titane en quantité inférieure ou égal à 5 %.

4. Manchon selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3, caractérisé en ce que le film (2) ne formant pas de mousse contient aussi une cire de polyéthylène en quantité comprise entre 0,03 et 6,0 % en poids, par rapport au poids de la résine de polystyrène.

10 5. Manchon selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4, caractérisé en ce que le film (2) ne formant pas de mousse contient aussi une résine polyoléfine en quantité qui n'est pas inférieure à 10 %.

6. Manchon selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 5, caractérisé en ce que le film (1) de mousse de polystyrène contient aussi un caoutchouc en quantité comprise entre 0,5 et 25 % en poids.

15 7. Manchon selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 6, caractérisé en ce que l'un au moins du film de mousse (1) et du film (2) ne formant pas de mousse contient aussi 0,01 à 3 % en poids de plastifiants ayant un paramètre de solubilité compris entre 8 et 11,0.

8. Manchon selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 7, caractérisé en ce que la feuille stratifiée (S) a été comprimée de 3 à 30 % dans la direction de son épaisseur.

9. Manchon selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 8, caractérisé en ce que la feuille stratifiée a 20 un allongement qui n'est pas inférieur à 13 % et une résistance longitudinale à la traction comprise entre 1,5 et 7 kg.

10. Procédé de fabrication d'une feuille (ou de plusieurs) destinée à former un manchon, selon lequel un film (1) de mousse et un film (2) ne formant pas de mousse sont extrudés simultanément, caractérisé en ce que le film de mousse et le film ne formant pas de mousse sont des films de polystyrène, et le procédé 25 comprend le refroidissement du film de mousse (1) plus rapidement que le film (2) ne formant pas de mousse si bien que le film de mousse (1) a un taux de retrait supérieur à celui du film (2) ne formant pas de mousse, et le film (1) de mousse a une couche (11) formant une peau superficielle plus épaisse du côté opposé à celui qui est collé au film ne formant pas de mousse (2), et

30 l'étirage de la feuille stratifiée (S) avec des taux différents dans les directions longitudinale et transversale de la feuille stratifiée si bien que le taux de retrait résultant dans la direction longitudinale est supérieur au taux de retrait dans la direction transversale et est inférieur ou égal à 60 %, et le taux de retrait en direction transversale est inférieur ou égal à 10 %, les taux de retrait pouvant être obtenus par chauffage à 130°C pendant 12 s dans un étuve.

35 11. Stratifié comprenant une feuille (S) ayant un film (1) de mousse et un film (2) ne formant pas de mousse, caractérisé en ce que les films sont constitués de polystyrène, le film de mousse étant relativement rétractable et le film ne formant pas de mousse étant relativement peu rétractable, car le film de mousse a une peau superficielle (11) plus épaisse du côté opposé à celui qui est collé au film ne formant pas de mousse, et

40 la feuille stratifiée (S) a un taux de retrait en direction longitudinale inférieur ou égal à 60 % et un taux de retrait en direction transversale inférieur ou égal à 10%, le taux de retrait en direction longitudinale étant supérieur au taux de retrait en direction transversale, les taux de retrait pouvant être obtenus par chauffage à 130°C pendant 12 s à l'étuve.

45 12. Stratifié selon la revendication 11, caractérisé en outre en ce que les bords de la feuille, dans la direction d'écoulement, sont collés l'un à l'autre afin qu'elle forme un manchon entourant une bouteille de verre (G).

13. Stratifié selon la revendication 12, caractérisé en ce que la feuille est collé à la bouteille (G) par retrait thermique.

50

55

60

65

0 084 360

FIG.1

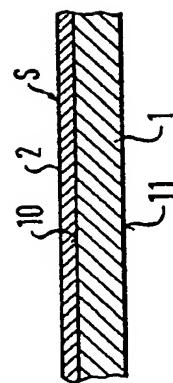
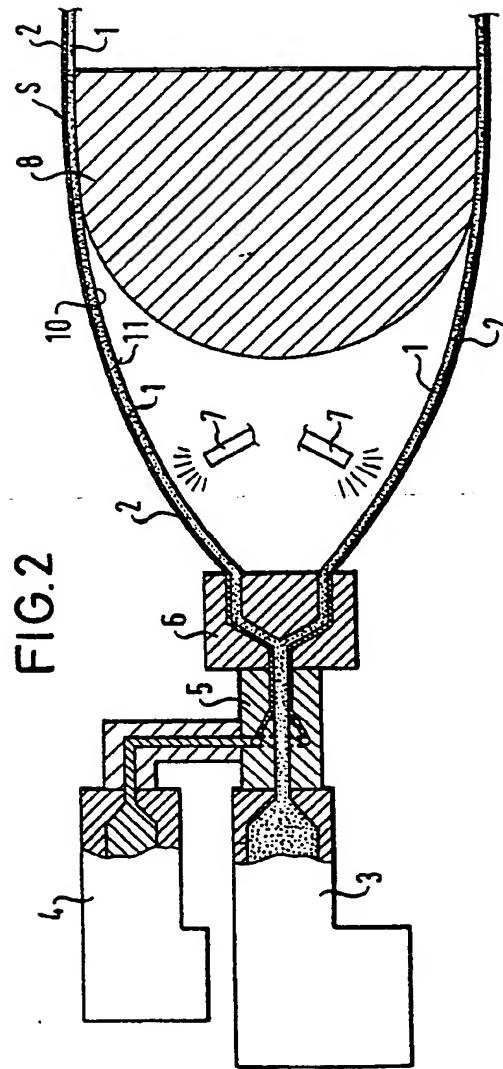


FIG.2



0 084 360

FIG.4

FIG.3

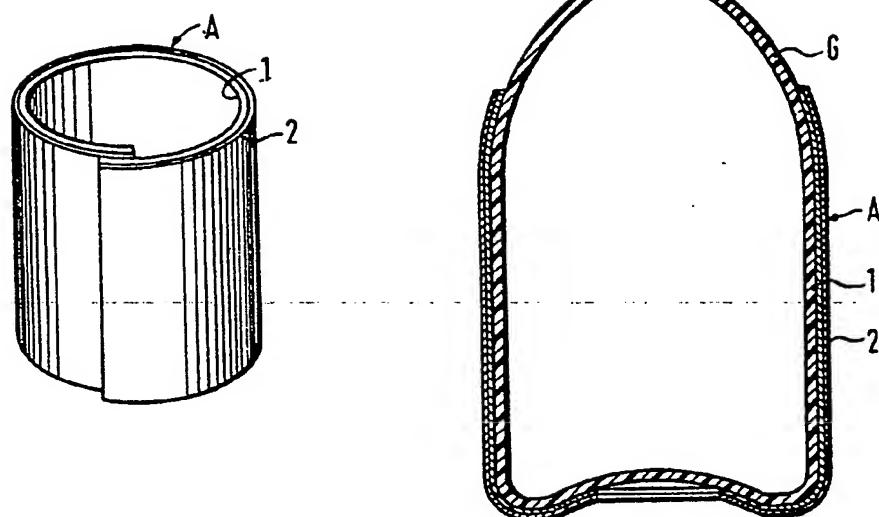


FIG.5

